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represents a savings of about \$25 million annually over the original system. These figures do not take into account the savings that will be achieved by ensuring accessible preventive care and injecting a new efficiency into the travel compensation system. The budget resolution recently passed by the Senate would appear to include sufficient funds for veterans programs to ensure that the cost of this legislation will not jeopardize care. In any case, we should make it a priority to find the money to fund this crucial program. Providing for the health care of our Nation's disabled and low-income veterans is the duty of the Federal Government. We have made a commitment to our veterans, now we must honor it.

It is my understanding that the Disabled American Veterans have launched a transportation program in an admirable attempt to fill in the gaps created by the VA's regulations. I commend them for their willingness to take on this responsibility. Nevertheless, the DAV in Rhode Island currently has only one van at its disposal with which to meet the needs of the 500 veterans who seek care at the Davis Park ambulatory care unit every day. Members of the DAV have likened the situation to applying a bandaid to a mortal wound. We are abdicating our responsibility to our veterans if we leave volunteer groups and private organizations to shoulder the burden of transporting veterans to VA facilities. Their cooperation in conjunction with this act will be essential to providing travel assistance to all veterans who need it, but we cannot allow them to operate in a vacuum.

Our Nation's veteran population is at a critical juncture. This year, a large proportion of our World War II veterans are turning 65. As the ranks of elderly veterans grow rapidly, the implications for our veterans' health care are clear. In a very short period of time, more elderly, disabled and low-income veterans than ever before will be turning to this system for badly-needed care, and we must be prepared to meet their needs. Obviously, this is the wrong time to turn our backs on these veterans and curtail their health benefits. Failure to pass this legislation would be an ominous indication of how we plan to care for our growing elderly population as a whole, particularly those who most deserve our support.

This legislation is identical to H.R. 2327, introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr. SOLOMON and Mr. MONTGOMERY. That measure has the bipartisan support of 170 cosponsors at present. A number of veterans organizations are also behind this measure.

Due to the urgency of the beneficiary travel situation, I urge the Senate to follow the lead of the other body, and put this legislation on a fast track.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the full text of the bill be printed in the Record.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 1234

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Veterans' Beneficiary Travel Act of 1987".

SEC. 2. VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION BENEFICIARY TRAVEL PROGRAM.

(a) ENTITLEMENT.—Subsection (a) of section 111 of title 38, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking out "may" both places it appears and inserting in lieu thereof "shall"; and

(2) by striking out "person" in the first sentence and inserting in lieu thereof "eligible claimant or beneficiary".

(b) BENEFICIARIES.—Such section is further amended—

(1) redesignating subsections (b), (c), (d), and (e) as subsections (c), (d), (e), and (f); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (a) the following new subsection (b):

"(b)(1) The following persons are entitled to payment under this section:

"(A) A veteran traveling in connection with treatment of a service-connected disability.

"(B) A veteran with a service-connected disability rated at 50 percent or more for any disability.

"(C) A veteran receiving or eligible to receive pension under section 521 of this title for any disability.

"(D) A veteran whose annual income (determined in accordance with section 503 of this title) does not exceed the maximum annual rate of pension which would be payable to such veteran if such veteran were eligible for pension under section 521 of this title for any disability.

"(E) A veteran for whom ambulance transportation, wheelchair van transportation, or other special mode of transportation is medically indicated and an administrative determination is made that the veteran is unable to bear the cost of such transportation for any disability.

"(F) A veteran who is determined (under regulations prescribed by the Administrator) to be unable to defray the expenses of the travel for which payment under this section is claimed for any disability.

"(G) Such other persons as the Administrator determines by regulation.

"(2) The purposes for which payments for travel shall be made under this section are those specified in regulations of the Veterans' Administration in effect on July 1, 1986 (38 CFR 17.100, 17.102.)

"(3) Payment may not be provided to a person under this section—

"(A) to reimburse for the cost of travel by privately owned vehicle in any amount in excess of the cost of such travel by public transportation is not reasonably accessible or would be medically inadvisable; or

"(B) in excess of the actual expenses incurred by such person (as certified in writing by such person)."

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Subsection (f) of such section (as redesignated by subsection (b)) is amended—

(1) by striking out "paragraph (3)(C) of this subsection, and, in any event, immediately following the enactment of this subsection and not less often than annually thereafter, and" in the second sentence of paragraph (1) and inserting in lieu thereof "paragraph (2)(C) of this subsection and, in

any event, not less often than annually and,";

(2) by striking out paragraph (2);

(3) by redesignating paragraph (3) as paragraph (2); and

(4) by redesignating paragraph (4) as paragraph (3) and striking out "paragraph (3)(c)" in that paragraph and inserting in lieu thereof "paragraph (2)(C)".

(d) CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—Subsection (c) of such section (as redesignated by subsection (b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) by striking out "the" and inserting in lieu thereof "The"; and

(B) by striking out "subsection (a) hereof," and inserting in lieu thereof "subsection (a) of this section";

(2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) by striking out "actual" and inserting in lieu thereof "Actual"; and

(B) by striking out the semicolon at the end and inserting in lieu thereof a period; and

(3) in paragraph (3), by striking out "the expense" and inserting in lieu thereof "The expense".

(e) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply with respect to expenses incurred after the date of the enactment of this Act.●

By Mr. BYRD:

S. 1235. A bill to amend the National Security Act of 1947 to provide that the term of service of the Director of Central Intelligence shall be 7 years, and for other purposes; to the Select Committee on Intelligence.

SETTING TERM OF SERVICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I am introducing legislation to set fixed terms for the Director and Deputy Director of the Central Intelligence Agency. The CIA's involvement in the Iran arms-for-hostages deal, evidence that has emerged in the Iran-Contra hearings that former CIA Director Casey was far more deeply involved than originally thought in helping the Contras get military supplies, and the controversial nomination of Robert Gates as CIA Director earlier this year suggest that it would be wise to provide a degree of independence to the two top people at the CIA.

This legislation sets fixed terms of 7 years for the Director and Deputy Director of Central Intelligence. The Director may not serve more than one 7-year term. The legislation also stipulates that the two positions shall not be occupied simultaneously by individuals who were employed by the CIA at any time in the 7 years prior to their nomination.

In the mid-1970's, in part in response to revelations about CIA excesses, there were a number of bills and recommendations to set a fixed term for the Director of Central Intelligence, but none of them became law. Congress has continued to struggle with the issue of the CIA's accountability on covert operations. I do not take issue with the need of any administration—Republican or Democratic—to collate intelligence and conduct covert operations when necessary.

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The CIA's role in this administration's assistance to the Contra rebels in Nicaragua, however, suggests that perhaps it would be wise to ensure that the Director of Central Intelligence, and his Deputy, have a degree of independence that would make it possible for the agency to resist pressure to engage in questionable or illegal activities. As well, reports that intelligence studies were tailored to support desired administration conclusions on Soviet designs on Iran, which apparently provided intellectual justification for the Iran arms-for-hostages deals, suggest that the CIA needs protection from political pressure to ensure that its intelligence analysis is unbiased.

A number of important executive branch officials serve fixed terms: The FBI Director serves a single 10-year term; the Director of the Office of Personnel Management serves for 4 years; the Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board serves for 4 years. It is time for the Director and Deputy Director of Central Intelligence to be added to this list.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 1235

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a), section 102(a) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 403(a)) is amended—

(1) by inserting "(1)" immediately after "(a)";

(2) by striking out the proviso and the colon immediately preceding such proviso at the end of the second sentence and inserting in lieu thereof a comma and the following: "except that at no time shall the two positions of the Director and Deputy Director be occupied simultaneously by—

"(A) commissioned officers of the armed services, whether in an active or retired status, or

"(B) individuals who were in the employ of the Agency for any period of time during the seven-year period immediately preceding the date on which they are nominated by the President for such positions."; and

(3) by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"(2)(A) The term of service of the Director of Central Intelligence shall be 7 years. The Director may not serve more than one seven-year term.

"(B) The term of service of the Deputy Director of Central Intelligence shall be 7 years, except that, in the absence or disability of the Director of Central Intelligence, the Deputy Director shall continue to serve until an individual has been appointed Director."

(b)(1) The amendment made by subsection (a)(3), insofar as it relates to the Director of Central Intelligence, shall apply to the service of the first Director appointed after the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) The amendment made by subsection (a)(3), insofar as it relates to the Deputy Director of Central Intelligence, shall apply to the service of the first Deputy Director appointed after the date of enactment of this Act.

(3) The amendment made by subsection (a)(2) shall apply with the first appointment of a Director or Deputy Director of Central Intelligence after the date of enactment of this Act.

By Mr. INOUE:

S. 1236. A bill to reauthorize housing relocation under the Navajo-Hopi Relocation Program, and for other purposes; to the Select Committee on Indian Affairs.

REAUTHORIZATION OF HOUSING RELOCATION UNDER THE NAVAJO-HOPI RELOCATION PROGRAM

Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, the bill I am introducing today will extend the authorization for appropriations for certain programs required to be performed by the Navajo-Hopi Relocation Commission in connection with its duties outlined by Public Law 93-531. These authorizations will otherwise expire at the close of fiscal year 1987. Under the proposed bill, the annual authorization for housing construction will be increased from \$15 million to \$30 million and, if appropriated, will allow completion of all the required housing units in 3 or 4 years.

The bill also would increase the amount available to pay incentive bonuses to those who have voluntarily elected to relocate. The current level of \$7.7 million is increased by \$5.3 million to \$13 million. This will allow the Commission to make bonus payments to about 1,500 applicants over and above the 1,100 who have already been paid.

The matching requirement for the Commission's discretionary account has been deleted. Since most of the matching now comes from other Federal agencies, the burden of meeting the matching requirement and still getting the required range development and infrastructure in place is nearly impossible to meet. By eliminating the matching requirement, the Commission will be able to use amounts in the discretionary fund that are needed for program purposes.

By Mr. SHELBY:

S. 1237. A bill to designate Morgan and Lawrence Counties in Alabama as a single metropolitan statistical area; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

DESIGNATION OF A SINGLE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA

● Mr. SHELBY. Mr. President, this bill I am introducing addresses a problem of concern for two counties in Alabama with respect to obtaining their metropolitan statistical area [MSA] designation. My legislation, cosponsored by Alabama's senior Senator HOWELL HEFLIN, would allow the counties of Morgan and Lawrence in Alabama to be considered for designation as a single metropolitan statistical area by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget [OMB] without regard to the portion of the Bankhead National Forest within Lawrence County.

The existing MSA definition permits urbanized areas which have a central

city of 25,000 or more persons, and which are located in a county of less than 100,000 persons to be designated as an MSA if an adjacent county qualifies on the basis of certain standards of population density and workers commuting.

The only criterion preventing the Decatur area from receiving the designation is the fact that Lawrence County's 1980 population density—43 persons per square mile—falls short of OMB's threshold of 50 persons per square mile. Lawrence County would easily meet OMB's population density requirement of 50 persons per square mile were it not for the fact that the Bankhead National Forest embodies over one-fifth of the county's total land area.

Research has shown conclusively that Decatur, AL, is the only nonmetropolitan area in the Nation which has been deprived of the MSA designation because of OMB's requirements that national forest properties be included in the population density formula.

I believe in view of the unusual nature of this situation, and in view of the fact that this technicality is the only criterion preventing OMB from designating Morgan and Lawrence Counties as a metropolitan statistical area, with Decatur as the central city, that this legislation is needed for OMB to recalculate Lawrence County's population density, excluding the national forest portion.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 1237

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the counties of Morgan and Lawrence in Alabama shall be considered for designation as a single metropolitan statistical area by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget without regard to the portion of the Bankhead National Forest located within Lawrence County.●

By Mr. BENTSEN (for himself, Mr. PACKWOOD, Mr. MOYNIHAN, Mr. ROTH, and Mr. SIMON):

S.J. Res. 132. Joint resolution recognizing the service and contributions of the Honorable Wilbur J. Cohen; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

COMMEMORATING THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE HONORABLE WILBUR J. COHEN

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. President, on Sunday, this country lost one of its most distinguished and influential public servants of the 20th century. In Korea to speak at a symposium and share his expertise in the area of aging and welfare, Wilbur Cohen died in his sleep.

Mr. Cohen had a long and illustrious career of service to his country. As a young man, he came to Washington during the Roosevelt administration